## JONATHAN ROSEN COLUMBIA CASUALTY vs. NEIGHBORHOOD RISK

## December 01, 2014

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2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		2	APPEARANCES:	
3	FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		3		
4	x 14 Civ. 0048 (AJN)		4	COLLIAU, CARLUCCIO, KEENER, MORROW, PETERSON	
5	COLUMBIA CASUALTY COMPANY,		5	& PARSONS	
6	Plaintiff,		6	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
7			7	333 South Wabash Avenue	
8	-against-		8	Chicago, Illinois 60604	
9			9	BY: LISA A. WILSON, ESQ.	
10	NEIGHBORHOOD RISK MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,		10	DI ZION IN MIZZON, ZOV.	
11	Defendant.		11	DORNBUSH, SCHAEFFER, STRONGIN & VENAGLIA, LLP	
12	x		12	Attorneys for the Defendant	
13	DEPOSITION OF JONATHAN ROSEN				
14	New York, New York		13	747 Third Avenue	
15	Monday, December 1, 2014		14	New York, New York 10017	
16			15	BY: WILLIAM F. COSTIGAN, ESQ. (Of counsel)	
17			16		
18			17		
19			18		
20			19		
	Reported by:		20		
21	TOBA ALIZA KATZ		21		
22			22		
23			23		
24			24		
25			25		
1		Page 2	1		Page
2	December 1, 2014		2	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED,	
3	2:00 p.m.		3	by and between counsel for the respective	
4	2 00 51		4	parties hereto, that the filing, sealing and	
5	Deposition of JONATHAN ROSEN held		5	certification of the within deposition shall	
6			6	_	
	at COLLIAU, CARLUCCIO, KEENER, MORROW,			be and the same are hereby waived;	
7	PETERSON & PARSONS, New York, before		7	IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED	
8	TOBA ALIZA KATZ, a Stenotype Reporter		8	that all objections, except as to the form	
9	and Notary Public of the State of New		9	of the question, shall be reserved to thetime	
10	York.		10	of the trial;	
11			11	IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED	
12			12	that the within deposition may be signed	
13			13	before any Notary Public with the same force	
14			14	and effect as if signed and sworn to before	
15			15	the Court.	
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1	J. Rosen	1	J. Rosen			
2	can parse out parts of a contract; I	2	of my head, but certainly the SIR is an SIR			
3	think you are going to look at the	3	in relation to paids, it's what the			
4	entirety of it.	4	insured's retention is in relation to			
5	MR. COSTIGAN: What's at issue is	5	paids, both indemnity and defense. That's			
6	the formula, and your question	6	how it gets **.			
7	MS. WILSON: Bill, I'm going to	7	Q. Do you know what insurance			
8	call Judge Pitman if you keep with the	8	reserves are?			
9	speaking objections.	9	A. Yes.			
10		10	Q. Can you tell me your			
11	THE WITNESS: Let's keep going.	11	understanding of what a reserve is?			
12	MR. COSTIGAN: There's an	12	A. A reserve is an amount that is			
13		13	described by an insurance company as its			
14	,	14	potential obligation in relation to an			
15	and the buyout endorsement, did you make	15	existing claim that is known but has not			
16	any attempt to harmonize the two	16	yet been satisfied.			
17	•	17	Q. In the insurance industry,			
18		18	reserves are treated as liabilities; aren't			
19		19				
20		20	they?			
21	3		A. They are treated as liabilities,			
22	J J	21 22	yes. O They are in fact known			
23	•	23	Q. They are in fact known			
24	, 0 , 1	24	liabilities; are they not?  A. They are an estimate of known			
25		25	A. They are an estimate of known liabilities.			
	, , , , ,	23				
1	Page 42	4	Page 44			
1	J. Rosen	1	J. Rosen			
3	further obligation towards an SIR	2	Q. Under New York law, insurance			
	obligation, so I don't really know what you mean by "harmonize." One imposes an	l	companies are required to identify their			
4	obligation, the other one facilitates a	4 5	reserves as liabilities on their balance			
6	buyout of that obligation.	6	sheets; is that right?  A. I think I've already agreed to			
7	Q. Would you agree that the	7	that proposition. It was your last			
8	self-insured retention endorsement governs	8	statement that I didn't exactly agree with.			
9	the insured's responsibility to pay for	9				
10		10	<ul><li>Q. What part did you not agree with?</li><li>A. That it's a known liability and</li></ul>			
11		11	implicit in that is that it's an exact			
12		12	liability. It's not an exact liability;			
13	,	13	it's a reserve for potential liability, and			
14		14	you can resolve that liability within that			
15		15	reserve, for that reserve, or about that			
16	•	16	reserve.			
17	•	17	Q. Do you know what an allocated			
18		18	claim cost is?			
19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19	A. Yes, I believe I do.			
20		20	Q. What is an allocated claim cost?			
21		21	A. It's a cost associated or			
22	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	22	allocated to a particular claim. It could			
23	·	23	be on a paid or a reserve basis.			
24		24	Q. It could be on a paid or a			
25			reserve hasis?			

25 reserve basis?



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I can't remember it off the top

## JONATHAN ROSEN COLUMBIA CASUALTY vs. NEIGHBORHOOD RISK

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Page 45 J. Rosen J. Rosen 2 A. Correct. 2 at the terms of the policy itself then? 3 Q. So a reserve could be an 3 MR. COSTIGAN: I object, that's allocated claim cost; is that right? 4 beyond the scope of this deposition. 5 5 A. Yes. A. I think that when one gives an 6 Q. I want to go back to the 6 insurance or reinsurance practitioner a 7 materials relied upon in Exhibit B. I 7 policy to look at, they are not looking at 8 think you mentioned before that you believe 8 it as an uneducated person. In other 9 you reviewed the SIR endorsement although words, they are looking at it based on the 10 it is not listed here. Is there any other 10 knowledge that they have of the industry 11 document or material that you reviewed and how the industry operates, so when I 11 12 that's not identified on this list? 12 looked at the formula, for example, and I 13 A. Not that comes to mind. 13 looked at the clear and unambiguous Q. I asked you initially whether you 14 14 language of the formula, I think that it's 15 could have rendered your opinions without 15 helpful to have an industry person look at 16 reviewing any of these materials, and you 16 the formula and see whether it makes sense from a buyout perspective for those terms 17 had said there was some value in the e-mail 17 18 chain that's material number 2. I don't 18 to be incorporated. And when I saw -- so I 19 want to misconstrue what you said, but I 19 think that it's helpful to look at those 20 terms and get an appreciation of the 20 think that's what you said; is that right? 21 application of those terms and why those I agree. 21 22 Q. Obviously the buyout terms you 22 terms make sense within the context of the 23 need to review too. Is there anything else contract that you're looking at. 23 24 on this list that you felt or feel that 24 Q. I'm going to try to re-piece 25 there was value in reviewing and rendering 25 together what you said. I think you said

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J. Rosen your opinion?

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A. Yes, well, the actual reserve numbers that I utilized for purposes of the additional premium calculation that's in my 6 report were derived from the first amended complaint, so that was useful.

8 With the exception of the policy, the parts of the policy that are excerpted 9 10 here, which is number 3,4,5 and the SIR endorsement, which is not identified, so 11 12 the remaining materials -- I'm sorry, and 13 the common policy conditions, anything 14 policy-related. To render your opinion 15 that the endorsement is clear and unambiguous, did you need to rely on the 17 remaining exhibits, i.e., the exhibits that 18 are not the policy?

Α. The answer is no.

19 20 I don't mean to be flippant, but Q. 21 if you don't need to look at extrinsic 22 material to provide an opinion that the 23 policy is clear and unambiguous, why is 24 your testimony needed to render that conclusion? Shouldn't we just be looking J. Rosen

1 2 it is helpful to have an industry person make sense of the terms of the endorsement from a buyout perspective. If you don't mind, let me just re-ask the question since 5 this is such a -- apparently an issue. 6 7

If the terms of the policy are clear and unambiguous, why do we need your expert testimony to interpret them?

A. Because there are certain terms of art and it may be helpful to have a practitioner review and look at those terms 12 of art and determine their meaning.

Q. What terms of art are you 15 providing that testimony regarding?

A. Well, you have a formula, and 17 your formula includes within its ambit paid losses and expenses and case reserve losses 18 19 and expenses, and a factor is applied to 20 those. So from a practitioner perspective, you look at that and say, "Does that make 22 sense from a term of art perspective to 23 determine the value of the outstanding --24 of the outstandings," if you will.

You had mentioned before that the

